VOL. 6--NO. 25.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, MARCH 1, 1851.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE. Published every Saturday, at Salem, Col. Co., O.

TERMS .- \$1,50 per annum if paid in advance. \$1.75 per annum if paid within the first six months of the subscriber's year. \$2,00 per annum, if payment be delayed beyond six months.

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Selections.

Fugitive Slave Case in Cincinnati.

Correspondence of the Ohio Star.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12, 1851. A fugitive slave case—the first under the law of 1850-occurred here yesterday. The facts are substantially as follows :-

William Hutchinson of Todd County, Ky., Cumberland Belle, from Virginia, with some Hutchinson to make some purchases, while the boat was stopping, and returned with him to the boat. Shortly after, Fanny hav- of clothes. ing probably got some intimation of her right, was missing. Hutchinson pursued and overtook her, but the interference of the bystanders prevented a summary reclamation, and the attempt resulted in a row in which blows passed freely. By the way, it is worthy of notice that in any hap-hazard assem-bly of persons in the street, in a case of this sort, the sympathics of the most are always on the right side. In the kidnapping case in our streets in May last, the virtuous bystanders failing in the attempt to rescue, expressed their feelings by pelting the fegitive kidnappers and the ferry boat which carried them, with stones and brickbats. He then procured her arrest by Deputy U. S. Marshal to the article of which Mr. —— was the Hayman and commenced proceedings before manufacturer,) 'and I shall take good care S. S. Carpenter, Esq., a Commissioner of the U. S. Court to secure the restoration of the "property." A writ of bebeas corpus from the Court of Common Pleas brought the Peace meeting, concocted originally to matter before Hon. R. B. Warden yesterday

The evidence disclosed the facts as above stated. It being suggested that Fanny wished to return, the question was asked her, their private account.

case as follows :--

Fanny was much frightened at the crowd, and the very cruel manner in which she had been treated, and the moment Judge Warden adjourned a further hearing until this morning, we are informed a gang of officers surrounded the poor creature, bawling in her ears, 'Tell the judge you want to go home with your master; say you want to go with him,' &c. And so the slave woman did, and his Honor responded, 'if' this woman wishes to return with her owner she can-clear the room, Mr. Sheriff, of all but officers,' and all but officers were turned out, the counsel for the woman included.

Witnesses upon the stand are frequently cautioned not to criminate themselves, and criminals are often entreated to withdraw the plea of guilty and be legally convicted. But the slightest word of a terror stricken woman, unacquainted with her rights, and who has already made two desparate attempts at escape, is to be taken, and upon that word she is to be returned to a servitude of the most degraded character, for she has been and probably will hereafter be forced to live as her master's concubine .-But half an hour before this, when Judge Warden asked if she wished to be free, her answer was, 'yes, I want my freedom.' What in that time had occurred to change her mind? Naught but the learned remarks of her master's counsel, and certainly they had not wrought a conviction. The lively manner in which the last wish of the poor creature was responded to, gives something to

think upon and remember. Poor Fanny-she has returned to her degraded servitude. She was seized upon in the streets of Cincinnati, and thrust into a prison among common felons, on a charge of 'riot.' Our 'ancient and fishy' watchmen, acting in the most valliant and dolorous style while making the arrest, and sheriff and deputy sheriffs assisted by the aforesaid watch, escorted the woman to the river; behaving all the while in the most self-possess-

ed and slave possessing manner. We are no abolitionists, in the common acceptation of the term, but when our police officers show such slavish servility, and the knees of our judges knock together upon the bench, it is time for a press that claims to be independent, to speak out for justice and humanity.

Now Congress spends two years mainly in intrigues with reference to the nomination and election of President, the next year in dividing the spoils, (the fattest of them among the members, the leaner among the wire-workers and fulgemen at home,) and the remaining year in grumbling over the un-fairness of the division; when they are ready to commence the next campaign .- . Y.

The Way to Save the Union.

The New York Evening Post is doing the country a service by exposing the means relates the following statement of facts:used to get up the great Castle Garden de-

ly characteristic. A man with one of the such acts. calls rushed into the store of one of our subscribers, who is neither a dry goods man nor a grocer, and asked if Mr. - was in.

'No,' said the clerk.
'Can you sign this call for him?'

"I have no authority to sign such a paper." 'Which side is he on this question?

· He is a democrat.' 'But is he in favor of the peace measures.

'I do not know; but I reckon he is not much in favor of the Fugitive Slave Bill. 'Well, I sometimes want --- ,' (referring not to buy of an abolitionist,' and out he bolted.

draw off the Southern custom from two or three popular dry goods and grocery establishments, and which a few lawyers and politicians have taken advantage of to turn to

her mind, now informed the Court that she bly shall be authorized to appropriate money "wanted to go with her master," his Honor to defray the expanse of transporting colored bid her "go" and there was an end of the persons to Africa, with their consent. To this, Mr. Holmes offered an amendment, that The Cincinnati Nonparcil speaks of this the General Assembly shall make provision to prevent the further emigration of that class

of persons to this State. Quite an animated discussion ensued,-Messrs. Green, of Ross, Chambers, Hawkins, and Leadbetter spoke in favor of exclusion and colonization; and Messrs. Peter Hitch cock, Humphreyville, Bates, Taylor, Perkins, and Andrews, in opposition to both. Those however, who were the warmest in favor of colonization, said they were decidedly opposed to it, unless the proposition of Mr. Rolmes could be adopted, prohibiting the further emigration of colored persons into the State : for of what use would it be to appropriate our money to rid ourselves of the present negro population of Ohio, if we give unrestrained liberty to others to come in ?-We might by that course bave to bear the colonizing the whole free negro population of the United States. This, I thought, was a very sensible remark.

The vote was then taken on exclusion, and lost by 39 to 58. The vote on authorizing the General Assembly to appropriate money in aid of the Colonization Society, failed by 26 to 81.-True Democrat.

ELWOOD FISHER .- The following history of the Editor of the Southern Press is from the Memphis Express, a chivalry paper:

We have known Elwood Fisher from our earliest boyhood. Elwood was raised in Ohio, and we do not know but that he was born there-if not, he went there while a mere child, and lived in the State several years after he reached manhood. We recolect the time when Elwood would not wear cotton upon his person in any form, take sugar in his tea or coffee, nor touch any Southern product, because it was raised by slaves. These opinions he carried to the most ludicrous excess. He was at one time -in fact during the whole period of his life till sometime after manhood-a rabid Whig, but turned Democrat, and by this manœuver went to the Indiana Legislature, but the members of that party in Hamilton county, Ohio, having no confidence in him, threw him aside, nor would have any thing to do with him. We do not know so vulnerable a man as Elwood Fisher, but we hope that as he has now got into a good cause, he may exhibit a little more consistency than his paet life would divulge.

In the present agitation of the slavery question there is one thing in much greater danger than the Union of the States; it is the reputation of the clergy. The govern-ment having descended to the shameful iniquity of putting its shoulder to the mining wheel of slavery, like other corrupt governments since the birth of time, it feels the need of a corrupt priesthood to support itself. And we are sorry to say, though there are many happy exceptions, it finds a priest-hood ready and waiting.—Bost. Com.

Slaveholding Outrage.

The New York Anti-Slavery Standard

week, by a man advanced in life, and of ject has been the topic of almost general monstration in favor of the Union. It seems week, by a man advanced in me, marking conversation. Not having been in the way that the movement was first started by a him at a glance, as one of those quiet and inmeeting held in the counting room of a ceroffensive individuals whose aim in life is to
ly give an occasional on dit as we gather it tain firm dealing in Silk, who were extremeto be interested in the dissemination of anti-sia-very truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to

Post save: He arrived in this city the day before from Supposed, several Staves, now being Supposed, now being Supposed, several Staves, now being Supposed, several Staves, now being Supposed, Post says:

Among the contrivances resorted to by the high-toned gentlemen who got up this meeting was to send bogus men to mercanmeeting was to send bogus men to mercanmeeti the high-toned gentlemen who got up this meeting was to send bogus men to mercantile houses that "are in the way," and intimate an intention to have bought large bills are intention to have bought large bills mental an intention to have bought large bills. His name, no with his usual energy and promptness, rendered the pursuers every assistance in his power. But as yet, his cilorts have not been successful. At one time it was said about the pursuers every assistance in his on the blue arch of heater of high the plaintent of ment 10, against it, 111. Probably if the mate an intention to have bought large bills months last past he has resided in South Carof goods of them, but for their refusal to olina, pursuing the humble avocation of
200 blacks were congregated together, and of goods of them, but for their releast to unite in calling the meeting to sustain the South. One of these flunkies went into a by a scanty subsistence. On the subject of by a scanty subsistence. On the subject of was called out by the Commissioner. They South. One of these fittings went into a large staple dry goods establishment, in Broadway, about half past eight in the morn-sions, when he had ventured to make any, marched to the appointed place. Their ob-Broadway, about half past eight in the morning, so as to be sure not to see any of the heads of the house, who never arrived before nine, and asked the first boy he met if well, I would have liked to have seen him. I intended to have bought a bill of about \$4,000 of him, but I have learned that arrived here on Monday on the steam boat he has refused to sign the call for the Union gress; on another, and more recently, de-Cumberland Belle, from Virginia, with some meeting, and I shall therefore go elsewhere." vised to his sister by a relation in Virginia. One of them, Fanny, a colored woman about twenty-one years old, came up town with Hutchinson to make some purchases, while false tongue at \$3 a day, ever bought more ther than this, he was not conscious of baydry goods, at one time, in his life, than a suit ling given offence, and one would have supposed that even Quattlebum himself could We heard another case which was equal- hardly have suspected a treasonable intent in

However, on Thursday, the 9th ult., he

After argument by W. Y. Gholson, Esq., on the part of the claimant, and Stanley Mathews, Esq., for the woman, Judge Warden, intimated that he would give his decistion, an amendment was offered by den, intimated that he would give his decistion. State or her institutions, Mr. Harris declined either. But, at length, compelled to make a greatly terrified at this display of fire arms, choice, lest worse befal him, he gave the and scarcely in their affright knew what aw and the dignity of the State vindicated, the ceremony was ended, and the guilty man was dismissed with an injunction to leave for the North before the following Sunday morning. This interval allowed him, Mr. Harris proposed to use in collecting small dues aceruing from his school keeping; but whether the Committee concluded the debts due so bad a man ought not to be paid, and that the baggage which he would be compelled to leave at his residence a few miles distant was a lawful prize, or his continued presence was incompatible with the safety of the State, they soon after announced that he must leave the next morning. So the next morning accordingly, after shaking off the

> which he was the victim. EFFECT OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW .-One hundred members of the Baptist Colored Church in Buffalo have gone to Canada A large number of the Methodist Church, in the same place, have also left for the land of freedom. Out of one hundred and fourteen members of the Baptist Colored Church in Rochester, one hundred and twelve, including the paster, have crossed the line. The Colored Baptist Church in Detroit has lost eighty-four of its members from the same cause. We suppose Rev. Messrs. Rogers, Sharp, &c., call this "the liberty wherewith Christ makes free."

feathers against them, he departed for

Charleston. On the 17th he arrived in this

city, and his half shaven head, and other

marks, still bear witness to the outrage of

The .N. Y. Ecening Post adds to the above statement of facts:-

" Meantime the number of persons escaping from their masters does not seem to be essentially lessened by the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. Since it was passed, we are informed from the same source which furnishes us with the particulars already given, eighty-seven fugitive slaves, from the South, have passed through Buffalo, on their way to Canada."

HENRY Long, the fugitive slave arrested in New York and sent back to Richmond and sold, is advertised for sale at Atalanta, Geo. The Southern papers complain of the border slave States sending their reclaimed fu-

the European and African races, for he is said to have the blood of both in his veins.

The European and African races, for he is said to have the blood of both in his veins.

The Diede in Min his the means of processing the pledge in Pittsburgh since John B. Gough the same style as marks the grave of their founder.

Fugitive Slaves.

For several days there have been among us several persons from the South in quest of 'We were waited upon, on Friday of last Fugitive Slaves. During the time the sub-

There have been in the community, it is

At another time some patriotic young men it is the expression of a most extravagant adreadily responded to the call of an officer appointed by the Commissioner, and formed DANIEL WEBSTER. A character and course a posse to aid in searching for Fugitive of life which he so enthusiastically admires, slaves. They repaired to the appointed the Rev. D. D. would of course, (if he has er, neither of which were used. In saying bostility to the principles of freedom, Danthey had no means of defense, we do not mean to say they had no arms, for they had loathsome debauchee. His moral charthose natural appendages. But one of them, acter is matter of notoriety throughout the however, we understood, offered to use them, nation. Here, then, is a preacher of the of the slave. On the day of trial, a motion and she, insulting creature, only proposed to Gospel, a protessional conservator of good was made to dismiss the case for want of

was immediately carried before that functions ary, and there confronted with the Committee of Safety, of Clinton, composed of the most respectable natives of that vicinity.

Liere his trunk, which was arrested under the days since, where they had learned a fugitive days since they had learned as fugitive days in the learned days in same writes himself, was searched, and was was employed. They met with him as he found guilty of containing a Sermon which some friend had sent him, and which he had neglected to burn, preached by the Rev. Mr. Putnam of Dunbarton, in which the subject of slavery was treated. The document was examined, and pronounced incendiary by the Committee, and Mr. Harrier was returning to Mr. Harvey's with a team. One of the men seized one of the horses and attempted to stop the team. The black swung his whip, when the horses sprung forward, and the man holding one of them, fell, and rolled down a hill they were ascending. The black that goods his essents. Committee, and Mr. Harris was quietly in formed that that was enough to hang him they were, however, in consideration probably of the gray hairs and unusually unof fensive character of the prisoper dispose. The part of the was an and thus the black made good turned with them to Virginia settled them in

The family, as might be supposed, were preference to the tarring and feathering as they could or ought to do. Mr. Harvey, who the least painful, and was led by the natives | had occasion to go to his store near by, was out of doors. In the presence of a con- sent for by the men, who made some demand course of the neighboring savages, he was of him, which, perhaps, it was not in his stripped naked to the waist, and a coat of power to comply with. He had learned that tar was plentifully applied from his head the black had said he would not be takenlownward, and covered with feathers. The that he was armed, and that his feelings were worked up into a state of, perhaps, fearful desperation. The pursuers being armed, the family greatly alarmed, Mr. Harvey assured them he would make no resistance, nor aid to prevent their arresting the black; but that he could not tolerate the thought of a murder being committed in his house. Their very appearance, with cocked pistols, was alarming. The men returned to town without the black, and made preparation to prosecute Mr. Harvey at Williamsport-what for, we know not, as we understand Mr. Harvey took no part in any movement, only declined putting himself in the way of cocked pistols. Afterward, learning that the slave was valued at \$600-and Mr. Harvey, not knowing whither he had gone, with a most commendable spirit of philanthropy, offered to give the men \$600, if they would manumit the slave. This they refused to take, preferring to pursue Mr. Harvey with the law .- Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Ad. 12th.

Kidnapping in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 3.

Quite a system of kidnapping has been Counties, Md., and Baltimore City, for some months past. The gang were finally ferreted out, and two ringleaders, named Moffitt and Price, and several auxiliaries, have been arrested, held to bail or committed to answer for their outrages. Their plan of operations has been to catch a runaway negro boy or girl in the country, take him or her to a private house and keep them till an opportunity was afforded to bring them to Bakimore .-Here no difficulty was experienced in selling them to the numerous slave dealers with whom our city is cursed, and no representations of the poor negro being beeded, their fate is sealed .- True Dem.

Our cars are saluted with the teachings of Atheistical pulpits telling us to disregard the higher law" of Jehovah, and to obey the behests of slaveholders and doughfaces; to seize our fellow men, and deliver them in chains, ready for the sacrifice to which this

law dooms them. But neither the use of rifles, nor the der slave States sending their recianned in gitives South. They say that this course is calculated to seriously impair the value of religion of blood, can move the people from praying her to take, at least, incipient steps religion of blood, can move their obedience to for the final removal of slaveholding from Rev. Dr. Hawkes has been preaching a God's law. They continue to feed the hunsermon in favor of the Union. He ought to gry, to clothe the naked, to assist the wander-have explained himself.

Clerical Profligacy.

of Daniel Webster to John Hancock-a members of the House favorable to the payand the Pleiades."-P. 20.

STER is held up by his fulsome cologist, as derstood, there would have been still more. having "a place as bright and glorious in As the vote was taken under such circumthe admiration of mankind, 'as if it had stances, it only demonstrates the ignorance been written in letters of light on the blue arch of heaven, between Orion and the Plei-ades." If this is any thing more than a base, heardess pandering to a corrupt popular sentiment for the sake of public applianse. miration for the character and conduct of was arrested near Clinton, Barnwell District, South Carolina, on a writ issued by Justice Robertson, of that place, as having offended against some law of the State in relation to the agitation of the subject of Slavery. He was immediately carried before that function, was immediately carried before that function.

We be seen that the case for want of good more in a most endearing manner, as she insolently addressed one of the party. The young gentlemen were all resolute, and made the necessary search without molestation and imitation, the character of a drunkard and adulterer! If clerical profilement was a resident was immediately carried before that function.

We be seen that the case for want of good more in a most endearing manner, as she insolently addressed one of the party. The young gentlemen were all resolute, and made to distinss the case for want of use them in a most endearing manner, as she insolently addressed one of the party. The young gentlemen were all resolute, and made the case for want of use them in a most endearing manner, as she insolently addressed one of the party. The young gentlemen were all resolute, and made the provision of sobriety and purity of life, helding the law of 17:3 was repealed by the new admiration and imitation, the character of a drunkard and adulterer! If clerical profilement was proved that he was a resident insolently addressed one of the party. The area of the party of the party of the party of the avowed insolently addressed one of the party. The area of the party of the party of the party of the avowed insolently addressed one of the party. The area of the party of the party of the party of the avowed insolently addressed one of the party. The area of the party of the ligacy ever reached a lower ebb than this found the record of it in history. Yet Dr. to Illinois by her master, and left there with BOARDMAN is a man of the very first standing, and of extensive influence in the Old School Presbyterian Church.—Free Presby.

> AN IMPORTANT CASE has been tried in Richmond, Va., recently. A man had a number of children by a slave girl belonging to him. He was attached to the chilthe lower Court, that the children and grandchildren of one of their respectable men, shall not be sold as sheep and swine, is heralded as an evidence of the humanity and magnanimity of Virginia laws. The raising of such a question in any of the Barbary States, would be regarded as a disgrace to all Mahomedan governments .- Cor. True

said to be among these more disposition to arrest. make a stand and to evade or resist the law than among their Baptist brethren. Somehowever, told his people that he found in the Gospel examples which justified running fighting.
The Colored Baptist Church at Rockester,

which formerly numbered one hundred and fourteeen communicants, has lost them all except two, since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. The paster, a native Ken-tuckian, was the first to flee, and the whole flock followed him. The Colored Baptist Church at Detroit has lost eighty-four of its carried on between Kent and Queen Ann's members from the same cause. Thay abandon their homes and their occupations, sell such property as they cannot conveniently carry with them, and seek refuge in Canada.

Meantime the number of persons escaping from their masters does not seem to be ssentially lessened by the provisions of the Fugitive Stave Law. Since it was passed. we are informed from the same source which aside from that of the clairvoyant, to justify furnishes us with the particulars already given, eighty-seven fugitive slaves from the South have passed through Buffalo, on their way to Canada.- Ere. Post.

WESTERN PENNSTLVANIA .- A meeting of the Cumberland Presbyterian Clergymen and other members of that Church, held at Bethel, Jan. 15, adopted a stong series of resolutions against Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law. Pres. John Carey presided .-One of the resolutions (which were proposed by three clergymen and two laymen) is "That we will prepare and circulate peti-

tions or memorials in the bounds of the Pennsylvania Presbytery, to be presented to her communion."

Over one thousand persons have signed

Paying for Slaves.

Dr. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphin, a lead- In the U. S. H. of Representatives, Feb ing D. D. of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, 10th, the bill to establish a Board of Claims in a political sermon entitled 'The American being under consideration, Mr. Julian pro-Union,' uses the following language in posed to amend the bill so as to prohibit the speaking of the leaders of the American payment for slaves from being taken from evolution:
"It is impossible that they should be foryears efforts have been made to charge the gotten so long as integrity, patriotism, and treasury of the nation with the payment for public virtue have a being among men .- slaves lost in the service of the government. Their names (to borrow the sublime tribute In 1816, there were found but thirty-two House had been full, there would have been In this passage the name of DANIEL WEB- twenty in its favor, and it discussed and un-

Lugitive Slave Case.

The following case occurred at Shawnee-

own, Illinois, a few days since. Mr. Haley, of Georgia, went to Shawneetown last spring, to visit his two sons who resided there, and took with him a female slave, who left him, and was concealed by

the Abolitionists.
On the 3d of January, inst., Haley applied to two Justices of the Peace for a warrant under the act of 1793, which was granted .-The warrant was served, and the slave brought before the Magistrates. A postponement of the trial was granted, on the request

of Georgia, and that defendant was his slave. among the Romish Priesthood, we have not The defendant proved that she was brought

The Justices decided in favor of the claimant, and the slave was immediately taken to the Kentucky side of the river.

Such is the report, in substance, given in the Louisville Journal.

TELEGRAPHIC FROM WASHINGTON .- " Marshal Devens is in this city, having been summoned here to answer the complaint of Mr. Spencer, lawyer of the New York Safety Committee, for his dereliction of disagreenble duty in the late slave case which Mr. Spencer attempted to get up in Boston."

The above refers to the case on which we commented a few days ago. We would give laid before the Cabinet Committee touching the strategy of this case. For our part wo think cowardice in so had a cause is perfectly justifiable, and if our deposition to that ef fect will do Marshal Devens any good, he shall have it .- Bost. Commonwealth ---

A YOUNG MAN CHARGED WITH THEFT BY A CLAIRVOYANT.-A singular circumstance has recently occurred in the First Ward of ble excitement. The facts, near as we have been able to ascertain, are as follows: On Sunday night last, the store of James

DISPERSION OF THE MEMBERS OF COLOR- Campbell, in the First Ward, was entered ED CHURCHES .- The Baptist colored Church | through a hole cut in the floor over the store, at Buffalo has suffered a large diminution of and about \$12 in silver taken from the drawits members in consequence of the Fugitive er. The room over the store, through Slave law. One hundred and thirty of the which the robber had entered, was occupied communicants, as we are informed by the by a man named Joshua Warrick as a carpastor, left the place from fear of arrest on ringe shop. Mr. W. is a young man who the charge of being fugitive slaves, and have has always sustained an umblemished repupassed over to Canada.

The Methodist Church in the same place, entertained that he was guilty, they were has also lost a considerable number of its not deemed of sufficient importance by Jusmembers from the same cause. There is tice Giles, of the First Ward, to warrant his A short time afterward a clairvoyant, nam-

ed Mr. Taylor, was consulted in relation to body has advised them to arm themselves the robbery, in the presence of a large comand defend their liberty. The Baptist pastor, | pany. The clairvoyant stated that the money was taken by a person who was then among the company assembled in the room. away, but no examples which warranted He refused to give the name, but described the dress and personal appearance of Mr. Warrick, and upon several of the company presenting themselves before him, he selected Mr. W. from the rest, and insisted that he was the guilty man. The clairvoyant also stated that Mr. W. had

some of the money upon his person, and the remainder, or a portion of it, was hid away in an outbuilding, describing very minutely the place where it might be found. A search was made, and the money found

in the place pointed out. Some money was also found upon the person of Mr. Warrick, which being the common coin in circulation, we believe, could not be identified.

Justice Judson issued a warrant for his arrest, but there was not sufficient testimony, his committal for trial, and he was discharged .- Syracuse Standard.

COLD WEATHER. - In Montpelier, Vt., on Tuesday, the 30th ult., the Mercury at noon stood at thirty degrees above zero; before six o'clock in the evening it fell to six degrees below, and did not return above for everal days. On Saturday morning it sunk to thirty-three degrees below zero, the lowest of the season. Such great changes in the temperature are not very uncommon in Vermont. The most remarkable occurred about forty years ego, when the Mercury fell in the course of ten or twelve hours, from thirty-two degrees above zero to thirty-two below in the midst of a perfect hurricane.

THE English Society of Friends, after much deliberation, have agreed to place stones over the graves of their deceased relatives, with the initials of their names inscribed in WHAT HE SHALL CONCLAL .- Mellon. SALEM, 0310, MARCH 1, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets March 2d.

SUNDAY MEETINGS .- Jacob Heaton will deliver the Discourse on Sunday next. We bespeak for him a large audience, confident that what he may have to offer will be richly worth

Sabbath, upon Individual, Family and Neighborhood Reforms, was decidedly the best of the audience turned out to hear it.

SALEM INSTITUTE .- The Winter term of this popular institution, under the care of William McClain, closes on Friday next. A public extute will commerce Manday, March 51st. An advertisement from the teacher was received too late for insertion the present week.

The Man-Hunt in Beston.

We gave last week the first telegraphic regenerally known as Shadrach, in the capital of now give the principal facts as reported in the supposed to have gone afterwards to Canada. papers.

day the 15th ult. at the Cornhill Coffee House, where he was a waiter, and taken to the U. S. Commissioner G. T. Curtis, the favorite bloodhound of Daniel Webster. The arrest was stole on his victim as a customer at the Coffee ney of John De Bree, Purser of the U. S. Navy, residing in Norfolk, Va. De Bree alleges that appeared as Counsel for the claimant, and S. E. Sewall, E. G. Loring and others for the defendant. At the request of Shadrach's counsel, the hearing was postponed (from Saturday) till Court Room. Com. Downs was asked to receive him at the Navy Yard, but he refused.

We reached the court room at about halfpast one P. M. A good many colored people and a very few white ones were standing in the corridors conversing earnestly but quietly. There were no persons in the room except the Deputy Marshal Riley, four or five assistants, the prisoner, and five of his friends besides ourself.

Not having the pleasure of Deputy Marshal Riley's acquaintance, we fell into en innocent mistake in regard to him, supposing him to be the clamant's attorney. We saw before us a very important personage, large, full faced, looking as happy as a glorified pumpkin, and we thought of course he must be the claimant's attorney. "I wish you to say, gentlemen, which of you are counsel, will thank the rest to retire." No reply be-"I will give \$25 out of my own pocket to buy the man." We remarked. that if there was any selling, we hoped it would be of the fellows who were so ready as he to be sold to the kidnappers. He appeared offended at this remark, and said he only did what he was obliged to do .-We replied we thought no law could oblige a man to assist in such atrocious villainy.

Upon this, Mr. Deputy Marshal threw himself upon his dignity and ordered us out of the room, calling upon his assistants to the door. They were dilatory, and we, from long connection with the pressgang, having a presentiment of fun ahead, were entirely loth to leave the temporary prison in any haste. We staid, and conversed with the Independence and the Bible. We assured him that we thought he was right in so doing. The few friends, after a few minutes consultation, withdrew, leaving only one free colored brother and ourself, with the Marshal, his posse and victim. We were on

the point of leaving. Just at this moment a circumstance oc- distant day. curred which was over in less time than it will take us to tell it, and altered the face of of things entirely. There was a "HURRAH!" stairs which reminded us of the shout which our men used to raise when they went into battle with Mexicans. It was half a battle in itself. A decided pressure commenced against the door on the left hand of the Judge's bench. The chivalric Pat Riley and his brave little posse all rushed to it to keep it shut, holding against it with all their might In the mean time there was nobody to guard the prisoner but our colored friend aforesaid. think it was Edward J. Jones, started and headed him off from that, and he was then

The Anti-Slavery Bugle, poise with his exertion in holding the door, ing out, "Shoot him! shoot him!" to offi-

> But officer Jones probably not having any pistol, ran and seized the sacred "sword of stice," thinking perhaps to shoot him with that. But after partly drawing that symbolie weapon, he dropped it, and we saw him raising one of the eastern windows, as if to just then the door partially opened, and a tream of men began to rush in, Pat Riley being stugly squeezed behind the door, a place of semi-concealment and safety, which

-The Discourse of B. S. Jones, on the last about in every direction," but we can testi- labor could be more profitably employed. Citify that nothing of this sort occurred inside. ot an officer was struck or menaced there.

series thus far. We were glad that so large an was a knocking down of officers outside the It is reported that a majority of the present Leand he saw nothing of the sort. The moand he saw nothing of the sort. prisoner walked out. There was not the hibition will be held on the evening of that day for looking aghast of not more, at most, than country. in the Town Hall. The next term of the Insti- half a score of officials, who at that moment seemed thoroughly sick and ashamed of their

ports of the arrest and subsequent rescue of a vation from the jaws of the kidnapper. He is the Arabic) of 'Makamat,' or Rhetorical Anec-Fugitive Slave named Frederick Wilkins, but a member of the Methodist Church. He was dotes of Al Hariri, of Basta.' Art. 3 is a recalm, but determined to die rather than be taken New England and under the shadow of Bunker back to the South. He attended an anti-slave-Hill. The case has produced intense excite- ry meeting on Sunday, disguised in woman's ment in every part of the country, and we will appared, and enjoyed himself greatly. He is

The rescue, of course, produced intense excitement in Boston. All Hunkerdom stood aghast at such an outrage upon the majesty of the law. The emeute was certainly well plann-Circuit Court Room, with his apron on, before ed and boldly executed. U. S. Marshal Riley, in order to clear himself, came out with an affidavit, duly sworn to, in which he charged the made by Deputy Marshal Patrick Riley, who Mayor and the City Marshal with "a predetermined purpose not to do their duty in keeping Liouse. The claimant was John Kupper, attor- the peace about the Court House." Against this charge both those functionaries made their defence in the papers, affirming that they had Shadrach escaped May 3d, 1850. S. J. Thomas fulfilled their duty strictly, but that Marshal Riley had not been sufficiently careful to make known his wish for help.

Elizur Wright, Chas. G. Davis, one of Shad rach's counsel, John Foy, Lewis Hayden, and Tuesday. The laws of Massachusetts prohibit. four others had at the last advices been arrested ing the use of the jails for the confinement of and bound over for trial upon the charge of aidpersons claimed as slaves, the Marshal and his ling the rescue. Mizur Wright 'declines the assistants determined to keep their victim in the honor of being guilty,' and says that the resone " was the extemporaneous, unpremeditated work of a dozen or two of colored men, neatly doubtless because the rules of the Navy did not executed in almost no time, and it is cruel to derequire him to perform such a service. The prive them of any part of the credit of it."-Court House and the passages leading to it had Lewis Hayden is himself a fugitive slave. He been crowded with people, but no violence had escaped, it will be remembered, by the aid of been offered, and after adjournment of the case | Fairbanks, who was imprisoned therefor in the the audience gradually withdrew from the Kentucky penitentiary. It is alleged that Hayroom. The fugitive remained in the custody of den was one of the leaders in the rescue. The about a dozen of men; and his counsel, wish- persons accused were examined before Commisthe extravagant sum of \$3,000.

aged its affairs. This propensity is well illus- ments used against the Liberty Party from 1840 trated by one of the signatures appended to a to 1843 by the anti-slavery adherents to the old the appointment of delegates to the London for we cannot admit more than two, and I Peace Congress. The signature to which we aling given, he said, "Gentlemen, we are the quality of whose peace principles may be The course of the Liberty Party is an exact fula discourse apologizing for the Fugitive law and Abolitionists. urging the duty of obeying it on Christian (!) grounds. A beautiful disciple and minister of the Prince of Peace to be sure!

VOICE FROM SCOTLAND .- We have received the Perthshire (Scottish) Advertiser of Jan. ing held in Perth a few days previous to denounce the United States Fugitive Law. The execute the disagreeable duty of showing us | Lord Provest was called to the chair, Dr. Newland opened the meeting with prayer, a speech was made by Wm. Wells Brown, and an Address to the people of America was read and unanimously adopted by the meeting. Wm.

> MRS. COE is about to visit Pittsburgh to give a course of lectures on the Education, Rights and Duties of Woman. We have seen a letter from her to our friend JACOB HEATON, in which she expresses an intention to visit Salem at no

We have another interesting letter from J. W. Walker, which will appear next week.

Michigan. Will the publisher of the Scientific American oblige us by sending us a copy of that paplace of one accidentally mutilated?

meet in London about the middle of July, but who seemed sadly to lack patriotism for that the day is not yet fixed. A considerable num- the city of Boston, under the very shadow of purpose. Shadrach was making for the ber of delegates will doubtless be present from Bunker Hill, are required to furnish bail for this country, the great Industrial Exhibition, three times that amount! occurring about the same time and offering making for the opposite door which was left unusual inducements to a voyage across the big unguarded. Pat Riley, puffing like a por- pond.

Liberty in Danger.

letter from a highly intelligent citizen of New York, now in San Francisco, whose intelligence and opportunities of observation entitle his statements to much consideration, in which the writer expresses serious apprehensions that slacall for help. He had not time to call, for very will yet be admitted into California. Many of the highest officers of the State are from the South, and while they are constantly urging the introduction of slaves, all the public journals are either silent or speak openly in favor of he seemed loth to leave.

nals are either silent or speak openly in favor of
the Traveller speaks of the officers at the
the 'peculiar institution.' The writer states door being "kicked, cufled and knocked that there is no State in the Union where slave zens of California who see the impending dan-We think it quite improbable that there ger are about to take decided steps to avert it. door. Mr. Davis, one of the defendant's gislature are in favor of an amendment to the Cassism came off at the time appointed, produccounsel, was the last person who passed out, Constitution abrogating the proviso against ing quite a variety of emotions. At the time

Westminster Review, for January, 1851 .-

the country. He arrived at the house of a The subject of the first is 'Spanish Literature,' friend on Sunday morning just as the family and it is devoted chicity to the life and writings the object of the meeting, avowed himself enwere sitting down to breakfast. Before eating of the Spanish poet and dramatist Calderon. - the object of the meeting, around the subject, but gave it as he knelt down and thanked God for his preser- Art. 2 is a review of Preston's translations (from his opinion that some person who signed the view of Philip James Bailey's 'Angel World,' in which the high poetic genius of the author of The Progress of the Intellect, as Exemplified in the Religious Development of the Greeks and Hebrews, by Robert W. Mackay.' The description given of this book and the extracts introduced by the reviewer lead us to believe that Mr. Mackay has shed a great deal of light upon some very important religious topies .-Drains, Rivers and Water Supply' is the title of Art. 5. Art. 6, upon 'Educational Movements.' exhibits the tendencies of public opinion in Great Britian toward a system of Universal Education, to be supported by the State and secured against all sectarian encroachment .-Art. 7, upon 'Continental Prospects,' will attract the notice of all who watch with interest be progress of liberal ideas in the Old World. But of all the contents of this number of the Westminster we have read with deepest interest Art. 8, 'The Battle of the Churches,' in which the present anomalous condition of the Church of England, as identified with the Protestant novement and yet retaining in her bosom the most vicious element of Popery, is discussed with profound ability. The closing articles-Foreign Literature' and 'Critical and Miscellaneous Notices'-are interesting as usual.

pret its words, is opposed to a re-organization of the National Liberty Party upon its old principle of the sinfulness of voting for slaveholders. ing to consult with him, were admitted to the sioner B. F. Hallett, a man who once professed and in favor of a union of Liberty party men, for the next Fair. Between eight and nine dolroom to the number of half a dozen. Elizur to be an Abelitionist, and who in 1835 conduct- in their several localities, with the anti-slavery lars were paid by the members to purchase ma- a full audience in attendance, as the first lecture table! Wright, one of the Editors of the Common- ed the only Daily paper in Boston which spoke portions of either of the old parties, when they terials for work, and I expect from the character will be entirely free. The lecturer intends takwealth, was admitted as a reporter for that pa- out against the pro-slavery mobs of that day. can thereby secure the election to office of men per. He gives the following account of the | He has sunk into the slough of Hunker Democ- who will oppose the extension of slavery. The racy, and now plays the bloodhound with alac- principle of the coalitions which The Era recomrity. He held the accused persons to bail in mends, for aught we can see-and we certainly felt the influence of encouraging friends. We do not desire to deceive either ourselves or others-is precisely that which induced so many AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.—That this Socie- to support Clay in '44 to keep Texas out of the ty has done a great deal of good by calling at- Union, and many more to vote for Taylor in '48 tention to the evils of War and the blessings of in order to prevent the election of Cass. We Peace we most cheerfully acknowledge; but its hear no more the ery of the old Liberty Party propensity to 'lay hands' upon men but half- leaders for 'Bible Politics,' 'Righteous Rulers,' converted to its principles on account of their &c. 'Our particular measures,' says The Era, influence and popularity, has ever been a mark | must be determined by circumstances, not by of weakness and folly in those who have man- abstractions.' That is the gist of all the argucircular, recently issued by the Society, urging parties. 'We won't commit ourselves,' they said, 'to any abstraction, (never to vote for a lude is that of Daniel Sharp, D. D., of Boston, circumstances—hold the balance of power,' &c. inferred from the fact that he recently preached filment of the predictions of the Old Organized

Atheistic doctrine that the Blacks and Whites s an 'ordination of Providence' to keep them asunder. It is the favorite scheme of inveterate slaveholders, and always flourishes most The free colored people of this country are alto their peace and happiness. Does the Repuboutside in the passage at the head of the He and his companion are doing a good work in lie think their feelings and opinions unworthy of consideration?

THE DIFFERENCE.-Gov. Quitman of Mississippi, arraigned before a Southern Court upon per of the 15th Feb., (No. 22) to supply the a charge of conspiracy to overturn the government of Cuba for the benefit of the Slaveholders, was held to bail in the sum of \$1000: THE PEACE CONGRESS for 1851 is expected to while Elizur Wright and Charles Davis, accussed of aiding the escape of a fugitive slave in

to crowded houses of course.

Notes from the Lecturing Field.

are lamenting, a union of a different character is formed, which promineth great success-Ex. citement and fear precail at Tecumseh at the prospect of our descent thereon-Pilate and Herod make a truce-Chief Priest and Ruler combine to prevent our approach, which finally succeedeth - Several successful meetings are held at Raisin-The writer visiteth the grave of the noble and talented Postess, Elizabeth M. Chandler -- From Raisin proceedeth to Franklin, and held a series of meetings in the Presbyterian Church, which came nigh being broken up on Sunday afternoon by Priest and Magistratefinally restored, and we journey to The meeting called for the double purpose of

preserving this blessed Union and promoting slavery. All this is but the natural effect of the for which the meeting was called, the Hall measures of Congress and of the treachery of (where the mob met to train prior to their asign of any battle inside, but merely a dread- the Executive and the leading politicians of the sault on us) was crowded with as heterogenous a mass as could well be collected, influenced by as great a variety of motives; some it is even said having no motive at all. In due time the L. Scott & Co's Reprint, New York.)—This num- meeting was called to order by the appointment ber of the Westminster contains ten articles. of an old hunker Democrat from the country, as chairman, who, when called upon to state CALL should state the object. Whereupon several were called out, one giving it as his opinion that the call was plain enough without explanation. Another undertook to state the tremend-Festus' and the merits of his later work are ous circumstances that had moved the signers heartily acknowledged. Art. 4 is a rather brief to call the meeting together, while another difnotice of a work we greatly desire to see, viz: fered entirely from him, and was sure he had mistaken the whole matter.

At last a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, composed, I believe, of all the political parties. It was moved that they report in a week. But no, the Union was in from splitting, showing verily what a united when the agitation should have subsided.

anti-slavery men and women was held at the versity of Montreal, said to be the most celehouse of Dr. Owen, to form an Anti-Slavery brated travelling Mathematician in the United The National Era, if we do not misinter- Swing Society, auxiliary to the Western So- States, will be here next week to deliver a seety, which succeeded beyond our expectation. ries of Lectures on this profound and sublime Twenty ladies and over twenty gentlemen signed the Constitution, and commenced operations is no doubt but his lectures will be both in- disrespect to the slaveholders by a reconsiders. ment of useful and fancy articles for the next addition, multiplication, division, fractions, &c., Fair from Adrian. I attended this meeting and are said to be astonishing. shall try to get others to co-operate with them.

While holding meetings at Adrian, Joseph agination ruined churches, broken parties, to make a sudden retreat. headless priests, and other kindred hobgoblins, which so alarmed him that at once he ran to the Baptist minister, we are told, and warned him a brother of Judge Woodbury of the U. S. Suof his danger, declaring that he knew the writer | preme Court, represents the town of Acton in RIGHT AND WRONG .- The Geauga Republic threated that they would tear down the church proposition made a speech worthy of Capt. feathers, as a testimony to their love of the (Whig) is in favor of giving the Blacks the if we were allowed to enter it. What could Rynders or Tom Hyer. This fighting parson Union and their zeal in the fulfilment of their right of suffrage, and it very pertinently asks, the poor trustees do? They would be glad to was prominent among those who betrayed the Constitutional obligations; but friend Burleigh, "What right have we to disfranchise this por- hear; but the ministers and mob were opposed, Anti-Slavery Cause in 1839-40. tion of our population? And while we do dis- and they must yield. Joseph, and Ephraim Soth, in which we find a report of a large meet- franchise them what decent excuse can we offer Rulen, a Quaker friend, tried to obtain another for further outraging them by compelling them place, but it was all in vain. So we raised the to contribute to the support of a government siege and beat a retreat. With the vigilant aswhich thus degrades and oppresses them?"- sistance of Thos. Chandler, at whose; house We are sorry, however, that a paper which sees | we had a welcome home, and of Daniel Bonsall the Right so clearly in one direction should sup- of Ohio, whom we met there, meetings were port the Wrong in another, as the Republic advertised and held on Tuesday and the two does by advocating the cause of African Colo- following evenings-also at the same time at a prisoner, an intelligent, smart looking man. Craft was present and told the story of his and nization. That scheme is founded upon the school house about four miles distant, Joseph and I speaking at each place alternately. The cannot and ought not to live together on terms meetings were very crowded and very effective. of equality—that their difference of complexion | The Friends (Orthodox) have a large meeting house close to the school house where the people were packed and jambed, but its doors were bolted and barred against the slave as firmly as where hatred of the Blacks is most intense. Heaven is against such Quakers. We paid a short visit to the father of Jane Trescott, who most unanimous in regarding it as a deadly foe treated us kindly, but would not give his consent that we should occupy the meeting house.

On the farm of Thomas Chandler is the resting-place of all that is mortal of his gifted sister E. M. I walked across the field to " Hazel Hill," and gazed upon the little enclosure covered with Hazel and Rose, and rejoiced that the spirit that early plead for freedom in the stirring strains of poesy was still a co-worker with all the true and faithful of earth. I plucked a dry and withered rose as a memento of one whom for years I have loved though I never saw her. Every where in the house are evidences of her industry, skill and taste. She lives with them in more senses than one. The evening after we we trust she will meet with good success in her God helping him, though every human power Franklin Centre another series, in the Presby- a good word for her.

terian house. We held meetings, all day on Sunday, the minister giving way. On Satur-The National Era publishes an extract of a The "Union" Meeting at Adrian is held and ex- day night there was quite a stir among the pol- In the U. S. Senate, on the 17th ult., there plodeth, to the great inconcenience, if not is jury, iticians, and on Sunday afternoon among both was a sharp discussion upon the question what of certain prominent persons—While the people politicians and ministers. The Mathedist disposition should be made in a little of the people politicians and ministers. politicians and ministers. The Methodist disposition should be made of certain agitating preacher was present, he being too unwell to petitions, which the people, in derogation of the preach! and rose to make corrections! but sacred Compromises, continue, to pour into that would not be catechised. He was on his feet a body. The old question of the Right of Pe. dozen of times, and by his dogged course, with tition was raised, and Gov. Seward took strong one or two of the audience, created quite a ground in its favor, telling the Senate that muss for a Sunday and a meeting house, so they expected to stop agitation by restricting it much so, that sundry persons who had the cause, they were certain to be disappointed. The of religion and order much at heart began to supporters of the Compromise, by entertaining rant and use the most blasphemous language, Bright's bill, which is designed to make the Fuswearing and raging like demons, declaring that gitive law more stringent, and thus disturbing the minister should not be abused, nor the Sab- 'the settlement' of last session, had placed bath broken by our infernal lies, &c.! The lov- themselves in a very awkward position. Gov. ers of the Sabbath, Ministry, Morality and the Seward told them to their faces, that "petitions blessed "Union," moved that all who respected to make Slavery laws more stringent, are received these institutions should leave the house, where- ed and referred. A Bill to make Fugitive laws apon themselves, amounting to ten or twelve, more rigorous is also referred. Petitions for marched toward the door, exclaiming, "you the modification of the law of 1850, and to won't have many left;" but the congregation make it less rigorous, are refused reference." refusing to identify themselves with the vile Mr. HALE of N. H. said : mob spirit, kept their scats, and order was at He was for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave once restored, when some of the leaders of vio- Law. He cared little for agitation here, and lence, who threatened, on the Sabbath in the would go before the People at home and would lence, who threatened, on the Sabbath in the agitate there, which was the surest place. He 'House of God,' to give us a coat of tar and was an agitator; he shrunk from none of the feathers, came back and sat quietly down .- imputations implied in the epithet of "agita-The most violent is a Justice of the Peace !- tor;" he gloried in being an "agitator; The most violent is a Justice of the Peace!—
After all this clamor and interruption, the great events in the progress of human liberty were achieved by "agitators;" O'Connell was Methodist priest rose and said he had seen no- for agitation; the men of the Revolution were thing like mobocracy or a wish to put down "agitators;" agitation was the element of life free speech ! for we all love free speech ! Well, to the State. If there was no agitation the so it goes; the mob and minister united. At tion; there was no purity without agitation. night we had a good meeting and obtained some The pool of Bethesda became stagnant and imsubscribers. Next day we rode forty miles pure until it was agitated by an angel from through a terrible snow storm, and arrived at licaven. He hoped agitation would never Litchfield, where I write. We are at Deacon Stevens's, and in my next shall say something

about the "rappings" at this house.

HARBORING KIDNAPPERS .-- The Pennsylvania Freeman states that two Marylanders, namdanger, and they must report instanter. So at | cd Ennis and Jones, who came to Philadelphia it the committee went, every one reporting on in pursuit of slaves, found a home at the house his own hook, and proposing resolutions in ac- of Moses Johnson, of Arch-st., a prominent cordance with his own views, which were duly member of a Presbyterian Church and an active acted upon and roted down, until Gen. Morey, supporter of Missionary and Bible Societies .the soldier that was to have led the troops in The claimant of Euphemia Williams and one of their attack upon our meeting, but did not, be- his witnesses frequently visited these men, at cause of powerful "spiritual influences" under Johnson's house, during their stay in the city, which he was at the time laboring, the chairman and they went there the night after her release but to recover a certain Fugitive, which he de of the Committee rose and withdrew, declaring to vent their disappointment and rage. They he would have nothing to do with them! he remained in the city during Sunday, and probawas not going to write himself an ass! Several bly attended church with their host; but, resolutions to adjourn were voted down, and the alarmed at the popular excitement which had Priest that harangued the mob at the Odd Fel- been produced, they started on a Southern lows' Hall declared the meeting a mob. &c .- route, on Sunday night, expressing their inten-So ended this great effort to keep the Union tion to return and accomplish their business,

On Thursday of the same week a meeting of MATHEMATICS .- Prof. McMahan, of the Uniscience. From the reputation of the Prof. there ing up a class in this town. His operations in

THE PHILADELPHIA FUGITIVE CASE.-The Freeman states that the case of Euphemia Williams. and I went to Tecumsch, ten miles distant, to of which we gave a brief account last week, exprepare for meetings there. We obtained the cited a great deal of feeling and sympathy in Baptist Church from the Trustees, and left our the city. The hearts of the masses were touchnotices, expecting to commence there on the cd, and they manifested their indignation following Monday. But no sooner were we against the kidnapping law in tones which gone, that the most intense excitement prevail- slaveholders could not misinterpret. Freemen ed. Rev. Mr. Watson, Presbyterian, who was felt insulted by the presence of the slave-catchin Ohio City when I was in charge at Cleveland, ers, and made their indignation so clearly manbecame very much alarmed; he saw in his im- ifest that the 'gentlemen' thought it advisable

A CLERICAL FIGHTER .- Rev. J. T. Woodbury, when in Cleveland, and their only safety was in the Massachusetts Legislature. He recently nounced his intention to lecture on the fugitive keeping us out of town. The mob were of the proposed to take \$2,000 from the treasury to law, but the mob locked him and his audience same opinion, and perfectly agreed with their build a monument to a militia Captain who was out of the hall. They threatened to ride him celestial guide, tore down the notices, and killed in the war of 1775, and in support of his on a rail,' and to give him a suit of 'tar and

The Ashtabula Sentinel has entered upon way. Four of the rioters were bound over to its twentieth volume, and its Editor remarks the next Court. that it has a larger circulation than any other County paper in the State. Few political papers are more worthy of a liberal support. Its columns always bear witness to the talent, enterprise and good taste of the Editor, as well as to his firm attachment to the principles of Free- North side of Montercy Bay. The region dom. In politics the Sentinel is Freesoil, but she represents as a perfect fairy land. It is it always deals justly with Abolitionists of the land of flowers as well as gold. Yet she says

held a meeting and taken the preliminary steps Mrs. Farnham's assistants at Sing Sing and a toward building a Plank Road between that woman of fine abilities and attainments, has place and Salem. The Youngstown people are opened a school for girls at the place of her also awake and resolved that the work shall be (Mrs. F.'s) residence. extended through that place to the Lake, thus connecting the Lake shore Railroad with that which extends from Pittsburg westerly through this may be seen in letters which his admirent Salem. We hope this important enterprise may contrive to give him occasion to write. In his

attained to such a state of prosperity under the of the Union! editorial management of our old friend CAPRON that its proprietors have found an enlargement the N. Y. Independent, now absent in Europe, necessary in order to accommodate their adver- has written a letter to that journal, in which he tising patrons. The Mirror is as radical as it is declares that the Fugitive law is unconstitution. racy and spirited.

SARAH COATES is now in Pittsburgh, where tray the fugitive to the hounds of oppression, John B. Gough is lecturing in Steubenville, closed the above meetings we commenced at lectures. Mrs. Swisshelm, we perceive, speaks commanded him to perpetrate the baseness and

Agitation and Agitatiors.

State would sink into the fetid pool of corrup-

Mr. PEARCE of Md. retorted :

The Senator gloried in the name of an acite. tor. He abhorred it-thought the Senator made a great discovery in declaring that agita-tion was an element. He thought he was unfortunate in likening his agitation to that agitation which disturbed the pool by the gentle heavenly influence. All knew who was the first agitator : it was he who entered Paradise and corrupted the heart of the first woman None can tell who will be the last agitator, but most of us can judge of the character of some of the successors by the first. [Laughter.]

Mr HALE replied :

He thought Senator Pearce had mistaken the haracter of the first agitator-the Devil. The Devil went into Elen, not as an agitator, manded should be restored to him, to be carried into the Slavery of Hell. [Laughter.] The gentlemen all disclaimed agitation, but perhaps some of them liked a little agitation on the subject of coal, iron, and of course cotton. [Laugher.] It was said the men of the Revolution were no agitators. If the bones of Wastingon were beneath the Capitol, they would no cory. They carried agitation on sea and they made Boston harbor an agitated seaport. Truth was a rock which could not be moved-it was a rock which waves might wash, but could not shake.

The upshot of the discussion was, that after once referring to the Judiciary Committee . petition from citizens of Maine for the repeal or essential modification of the bloodhound law. the Senate made haste to atone for this seeming

NOT A REPUTABLE BUSINESS.-The Harrisburgh (Pa.) American informs the public that the Mr. Sanders of that place, who has become somewhat notorious in the arrest of Fugitives, is not Col. Sanders of the Washington Hotel .-The report that the latter is the man who has made himself conspicuous as a slave-catcher is calculated, says the American, to do him minjury. We infer from this that kidnapping is not altogether a reputable business at the Capital of the Key-Stone State, and that the people there have certain ' prejudices' in favor of freedom which neither the cloquence of Webster nor the pious persuasives of Parson Boardman have been able to 'conquer.' What will become of our glorious Union if the people of the North thus obstinately decline the services needful to its preservation?

CYRUS M. BURLEIGH was mobbed at Columbia, Pa., on the 8th ultimo. He had anhaving no special desire to cultivate an acquaintance with the patriots, kept himself out of their

ELIZA W. FARNHAM, formerly Matron of the Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., and author of 'Prairie Land,' is now located on a fine farm seventy miles South of San Francisco, on the her life there is a sacrifice to the interests of her children. There is no social life in the country PLANK ROAD .- The citizens of Canfield have for want of women. Georgiana Bruce, one of

GEN. Houston's mouth is watering for taste of Presidential honors. The evidence of last he expresses a belief that agitation is dying The Providence (R. I.) Daily Mirror has out at the North, and burns incense on the shar

REV. LEONARD BACON, one of the Editors of al, that its tendency is to demoralize and corrupt the people, and says that he would not be-Nebuchadnesser's flory furnass were the passing.

to obtain the

ed the Senate

The Hutchis ments for a se Tabernacle, 1 It is confide

of official care cating the papa JESSE HUTC son Family,

minster Revie the worst.

at the advance

STEPHEN S stealers are ir honest man to

The late sno offence to the d as another "no

ture have unan Charles Sumne

A Mr. Baker pointed Chief Ju President seems behalf of slaver

Chinese in San I as industrious, or Senator Dicki New York is sa

above any other

among the Demo The Clairvoyant whereabouts of t have been entirely explained?

The Foice of th eonsiderable sickne cently been driven by the kidnappin and that some of President Fillmor

White House, P. thought a few yes make his name in bill designed to facil

Cincinnati, Martin F brated English poet. visiting the United months. The Washington

Democrat says that ed with less favor b tary of State who h to hear it.

J. R. Giddings, in his belief that four-fi tion of the Free State contempt; and he ad eannot be overcome the teachings of infid the Executive.

HORACE MANN dec ince the formation of grand object it was Liberty," have efforts ulous been made, to of the people, and to the holders of high of them, ss at the present

The Boston Com elief that if the Den o not elect Sumner t h the State at the nex ty Party-areal Free onited Hunkerdom cels, for time and ete

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SENATOR BUTLER y that he would do e reception of anti-Sat "you might as aniae by singing lul' ensiders the case ade

The bill to establish ith power to pay suc nited States as they jected partly because awilling to give such embers would have better. A Board of him, would have do Tying claims for lost she

EDMUND QUINCY, in Anti-Slavery Standar lers have at last done en Massachusetts a dest Governor she ev neither fish, flesh, nor , there

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EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The 'Ebony Line' of steamers is not likely to obtain the support of Congress at this ses-

The Hutchinson Family have made arrangements for a series of concerts in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York.

cating the papal chair. JESSE HUTCHINSON, father of the 'Hutchin-

at the advanced age of 73 years.

the worst. STEPHEN S. FOSTER says that when menstealers are in the pulpit it is creditable to an

The late snow storm in Alabama gave great offence to the disunionists. It was regarded as another "northern aggression."

honest man to be found in prison.

Senate.

behalf of slavery in that Territory.

There are between two and three hundred Chinese in San Francisco. They are spoken of mindustrious, orderly and good-natured citi-

Senator Dickinson ('Scripture Dick') of New York is said to stand head and shoulders above any other candidate for the Presidency among the Democracy of the South.

The Clairvoyants who undertook to tell the whereabouts of the steamer Atlantic appear to have been entirely at fault. How can this be

The Foice of the Fugitive states that there is considerable sickness among these who have recently been driven to sock a refuge in Canada and that some of the sick are in need of as-

President Fillmore's father is on a visit at the White House. Poor old man! He little thought a few years ago that his son would bill designed to facilitate kidnapping.

The Washington correspondent of The True Democrat says that Daniel Webster is regarded with less favor by Congress than any Secretary of State who has ever preceded him. Glad

J. R. Giddings, in a recent letter, expresses his belief that four-fifths of the entire population of the Free States hold the Fugitive law in contempt; and he adds that the opposition to it cannot be overcome by political anathemas, by the teachings of infidelity, nor by the threats of

Liberty," have efforts so strenuous and unseruulous been made, to debauch the consciences of the people, and to subdue them to the will of them, as at the present time.

The Boston Commonwealth expresses the elief that if the Democrats in the Legislature not elect Sumner to the Senate, the triumph the State at the next election of a true Liberby Party-areal Free Democracy, that will turn readers in due time. united Hunkerdom out of power, neck and heels, for time and eternity, -is certain.

Judge Kane of Philadelphia lately cancelled Judge said that a man was not bound by his signature to jeopard his freedom.

SENATOR BUTLER of S. C. said the other ay that he would do nothing more to resist that "you might as well attempt to pacify a ansiders the case adesperate one.

The bill to establish a Board of Claims, power to pay such demands against the ted States as they might deem just, was ejected partly because Northern men were willing to give such power to a body whose tembers would have been selected by Daniel Tebster. A Board of doughfaces, appointed him, would have done a large business in lying claims for lost slaves,

hother fish, flesh, nor good red-herring." and can afford to export our friend Walker says about J. A. Dugdale's case. He was not But the members, in the class, some out against suchuseets, but the Kentucky oversoer

CONCORD, N. H., 18th Feb. 1851.

you would have heard of the election of

it has not, and probably will not, soon be- were the laborers so few. come a fact in history. And some of us are It is confidently stated that the Pope, weary so audacious as to think the Freesoil men of official cares, seriously contemplates abdi- have deserved their disappointment. Glad as we ever are, to see the open advocates of slavery, like the old Whig and Democratic son Family, died recently at Milford, N. H., parties, successfully resisted and defeated feats, that trades wholly on borrowed or sto-Of all second-hand things, says the West- len capital, and even reviles and persecutes minster Review, surely second-hand piety is those whose thankless labor and unpitted self-sacrifices have given it the only means of setting up its party machinery, and dragging itself onward in its hopeless career, and on whom it must depend for every hour of

future life. The coalition gave the State the meanest governor it has had in half a century. But the Democracy now refuse to fulfil their part of the contract, and so, after almost innu-The Freesoilers in the Massachusetts Legisla- merable ballotings for Senator, there is no ture have unanimously resolved to adhere to choice. Democracy in New Hampshire is Charles Sumner as their candidate for the the best argument I know of in support of the doctrine of Total Depravity, but the A Mr. Baker of Mississippi has been ap- Mussachusetts type of it seems to be, if pospointed Chief Justice of New Mexico. The sible, more malignant still. It even goes so President seems determined to do his best in far as to taunt its Freesoil allies with being more obnoxious than even its Whig opponents; and will yet probably abandon them altogether, and vote for a Whig candidate, unless the Whigs shall come over to it,-another very possible event.

All this time, so far as appears, the Free soil party, as a party, sits with folded hands, as unmoved as though success or defeat were alike desirable; and as if there were no slaves to be released in the land, nor justice to be vindicated under heaven.

If ever party deserved defeat, dishonor disgrace, it is that party in the State of Massachusetts, and it now seems likely to reap a rich harvest of so unenviable a distinction.

There are, or might be to any genuine Liberty party, two modes of action, one of by the kidnapping law of the United States, which would always ensure honorable eminence, if it did not give numerical majority and political triumph. If John G. Palfrey's district had been roused and agitated as it might have been, either he would have been elected as the Kentuckian said Gen. Harrimake his name infamous by appending it to a son was, "by spontaneous combustion," or a state of public sentiment would have been created, such as no Whig or Democratic op-In a recent letter to the Rev. Dr. Tefft, of ponent of Palfrey would dare disobey or of Cincinnati, Martin F. Tupper, Esqu., the cele- fend, by any vote on any question that could brated English poet, announces his intention of arise in Congress. Nothing could have been visiting the United States within the next six easier for the party, than this agitation. It has in it many of the first minds and most eloquent voices in the nation. Then it has wealth and all those indirect advantages which profusion of wealth over gives. Omnipotent as Deity, it has but "to speak, and it should be done." But they do not speak in the Freesoil party. They only vote, and no one by voting ever chased a thousand, nor did the ballot of two ever put ten thousand to

The success of Mr. Sumner, much as many abolitionists desire it, would do far less for the anti-slavery cause than his defeat .-The party scarcely creates a ripple in the HORACK MANN declares his belief that never | putrescent pool of politics, even in its strugfince the formation of this government, whose gles to succeed. In the calm and quiet rand object it was "to secure the blessings of which would follow a victory we should forget its very existence.

Here in New Hampshire, every thing is in confusion, by the unfortunate backsliding of the holders of high offices and the aspirants for the Democratic candidate for Governor, of which I have already informed you. A Convention meets this week to perform the inevitable baptism of beheading him. We are waiting with commendable indifference the issue, and will communicate it to your

You see by the Standard and Liberator. how magnificent is the progress of George Thompson through the country. Never were we so indebted to Boston for any thing he written obligation of a colored sailor, who, else, as for the mob at his reception meeting at the time of signing the shipping papers, was in Faneuil Hall. An archagel's trump pealnot aware that the vessel in which he had agreed ing from the clouds, could not have so well to sail was bound to a Southern port. The sounded forth his introduction. An archangel's visit could scarcely more have gladdened our hearts. His visits to us are indeed far between and few, but are doing more to affect our national character and destiny, the reception of anti-slavery petitions, adding than the omnipresence of ninety-nine hundredths of all the priests and politicians who maniac by singing lullabys as to attempt to ar- swarm the atmosphere. We need the net a few fanatics." The Senator evidently "Great Tent" you have in Ohio, to contain his congregations-and could be multiply himself by ten or twenty, he could not meet the incessant demands which are every where made upon him.

By the Bugle, I see that you have some new and energetic accessions to your number of field agents. I know not what has afforded me more pleasure than to read the letters of C. S. S. Griffing, giving account of his labors and successes. With such as he is, and our most estimable friend Marius Rob-EDMUND QUINCY, in a letter from Boston to inson, joined with thee xcellent local auxilia-Anti-Slavery Standard, writes: "The Freehave at last done one thing. They have other places furnish, it seems to me Northern Massachusetta a triffe the meanest, two- and Eastern Ohio are in more hopeful condest Governor she ever had. He seems to dition than any other part of the country,

to Michigan, and H. C. Wright to Indiana. From Parker Pillsbury.

Here in New England we are doing nothing almost, except in the triumphal move-DEAR FRIEND: When I last wrote you, it ments of George Thompson, and he is now was somewhat probable that before now, just leaving for Western New York. I shall go back to the field by the last of this week, The House of Reps. of Wisconsin has reject- Charles Sumner to the Senate of the United to do what I can. We are promised some The House of Reps. of What I can. We are promised some ed the Senate bill abolishing Capital Punish- States, by the coalition of the Democrats new aids in the work, of whom, and in and Freesoilers in the Legislature of Massa- whom I hope we shall not be disappointed. Never since my connection with the enter-But, however such an event was desired, prise was the harvest so great-never surely

Yours, abounding in hope, PARKER PILLSBURY.

Salem Quarterly Meeting-- Reply to 'T.'

2nd mo. 24th, 1851. To the Editor of The Bugle :- I noticed

in the Bugle of the 22d of this month a communication signed T., purporting to be an account of the proceedings of the Salem Quarterly Meeting, held at Columbiana 4th of 2nd Mo. last, and as the public are sitting in judgment on the subject, and since T. not given all, and stated some things which I did not notice, (although attentive,) I will therefore give a few occurrences and make some comments. He has omitted to state that one of the objections (of Wm. Nichols and others) to J. A. Dugdale and I. Trescott remaining after the shutters were closed, (in order to proceed to business of the affairs of the Society,) was, that J. A. Dugdale had been disowned by the Society of Friends before the division at Green Plain, when a part separated and adopted the name of Congregational Friends, with which he ofter associated himself; consequently was not a member of the original Society, (1)-The subject was introduced of I. Trescott having sent a letter to Salem Monthly Meeting, some months since, in which he claimed a right with them, but was not willing to come under the sectarian trammels of the Society;"(2) and also that the Monthly Meeting had appointed a committee of three, two of whom at least were those called Reformers,) to inform him of the order adopted after the separation in 1828, which was, that all who intended to remain with our part of the Society should have their names registered in a book prepared for that purpose within one year after this decision by the Yearly Meeting, or come in by request and acceptation by the Monthly Meeting, or by certificate from other Monthly Meetings in unity with us; and as he had not complied with either of those requisitions, was not a member. (3) Notwithstanding this, Isaac informed the Quarterly Meeting that two of he committee had informed him that he had a right, and encouraged him to attend our meetings, and also that he had set down his stakes, and intended to come up to them ; or, in substance, that if he had not a right he would assume one. Another objection made ed, was the precedent or example; for it some who were not members were permitted to be present in meetings intended to be select, others would feel an equal right, and hence all who wished might attend, regard-

less of the order of Society. I think it must be owing to "prejudice or party feeling," (as T. expresses himself.) that he attaches all violence, officiousness, excitement, and fierce opposition to reform, to the one side, and all "gentleness and forbearance," calmness and impressive dignity to the other. As to the charge of opposition to reforms, I challenge him to show that any part of the Society are guilty of it; I cannot now call to mind any member that I think it will apply to. There are many who are not willing to be compelled to certain measures, against their convictions of right, forced on them by others who have no more right to dictate to them how they shall accomplish those objects than the accused party have to dictate to the accusers; the accusation is un-

generous, unjust and untrue.

I claim we all have equal rights (and no more) to coerce the actions of others. The discipline and the action of Society are deidedly opposed to Slavery, War, Intempeance, and other wrongs; and it is the Non-Resistant principles of the Society collectively and individually, that prevents them from expelling intruders; and what a cowardly act is it for any to impose themselves and their vindictive lectures on a Society of such principles and forbearance, while they dare ot in societies where they might expect to meet with physical resistance. But there is point beyond which 'endurance ceases to e a virtue', (where the design of meetings s frustrated,) and I think would warrant using the proper authorities to remove intrusion. (4) As to the good influence produced by the presence or discourse of J. A. Dugdale, I did not notice it, but rather think t caused nearly all the unpleasant occurrences in the Quarterly Meeting, (5) and he stands charged with it, not by friends only, but by society generally, who are acquainted with the circumstances. I would rather the neeting had conducted the business in the usual way, and stated in the minutes that a request was made for all who were not members to withdraw, and that such as did our rights.

A FRIEND OF ORDER AND REFORM.

REMARKS.

disowned before the divison at Green Plain, the leaders. Dempster and Phillips left in the at a private house.

trammels of the Society;" he only referred to evening in the week, on subjects connected with those which certain members of the Society are Reform. More hereafter. seeking to impose on their brethren. A pretty important difference.

3. The action of the Monthly Meeting in Isaac Trescott's case was taken, we believe, unof the Society. His right of membership is been informed.

4. We are sorry to find our correspondent quoting with approbation that most un-Christian and infidel saying, that 'there is a point beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue.' What ridiculous cant to talk of the Non-Recall in the constable, or posse comitatus, to expel from the meeting by force those who differ has given some of the transactions, but has from them in opinion! If this is the sort of more favored parts." The Bishop thinks that is the 'friend,' we should say that his Quakerism is not of the kind taught by George Fox and his associates, who, like Him whose servants they were, appear to have regarded 'endurance' of wrong as a 'virtue' under all cir-

> 5. J. A. Dugdale was the cause of 'all Meeting,' in the same sense that Elijah 'troubled Israel,' (see I Kings 18: 17, 18,) and the Apostles 'turned the world upside down,' and mong those who are determined to resist and his entreatics. crush it.

Revival of Religion --- Death of Humanity.

LEESBURGH, Feb. 19, 1851. DEAR OLIVER :- For several weeks past a revival of Religion has been in operation in town. The "old side" Methodists, as the Episcopals are called, have gathered into their fold over thirty; the Weslevans have gathered up some twenty-eight; the "Radicals," as Protestant Methodists are called, have gathered up three or four, and are now trying to get in a more plentiful harvest of souls. There have been great doings here, great singings, prayings and chantings to God; great clappings of hands, jumpings, fallings down, and rolling about or the floor, and great exhaustions of souls and bodies, apparently unto death. All these performances have actually been carried on here by the priests & professors for several weeks. They call it seeking and enjoying Religion, and praising and glorifying God. And in proportion to the strength of voice with which they sing, pray and shout, and to the energy and earnestness with which they clap their hands, jump and leap about, fall prostrate on the floor and writhe and and roll about, or lie as if dead, is God glorified and Religion sought and enjoyed, as they suppose. I am giving no caricature, but simple to transacting the business of the meeting facts, as they have been and are performed by

> and Horatio Roby a week before, that I should speak in the Wesleyan house on slavery and war on Sabbath the 16th,-that being the day on which the church was to have no preaching .-Nearly one-fourth of the Wesleyan house is owned by comcouters, who aided to build it with the express agreement that the house should ever be open to all moral subjectsespecially to Anti-Slavery. Jacob Millisack inested \$200 in it, expressly to have a house in which the American slaves might be heard, and where Non Resistance, Total Abstinence, and all Reforms might be discussed and brought before the people. Nearly every member of the church acknowledges this to have been the understanding; but J. Millisack was so simple as as to trust to a verbal agreement, and took no

Consequently the Revival of Religion, i. c of the singings, prayings, shoutings, &c., so darkened, contracted, and perverted the souls of the leaders of the church, i. e., ANDERSON DEMPSTER and JEREMIAH PHILLIPSthat when notice was given that I would speak in the house at the request of Millisack and Roby, they determined that I should not, and that no Garrisonian should, and that if I was allowed to do so, they should not enter the house again. Phillips was a main instrument in getting up and conducting the revival. So they got the seven trustees together, they being of the number, and caused a vote to be passed that I should not be allowed to speak in the house on slavery, war, or any other subject. The vote was four to three. Three wished me to speak in it, and a majority of the church members were on the

side of the minority, to sustain them. So, on Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., I went t the house, expecting to speak on slavery. A goodly number were there to hear me. But Dempster and Phillips were there to turn it into a prayer meeting. A preacher was on the stand with Bible and Hymn book to open the meeting. But Millisack, Roby, and several of the members, insisted that I be allowed to speak on slavery. Phillips and Dempster said nosaid I was an infidel-denied the infallibility of the writers of the Bible-and threatened the compouters with fines and prisons by the help of the law, if they did not cease to trouble their meeting. There was much excitement, and Phillips, who never paid a cent to build the house, was especially fierce to keep us out .-Finally J. Millisack gave notice that I would not were suffered to remain as invaders of lecture on slavery while the opponents went to dinner. And they went on with their prayer

After this was through, they proceeded to hold a class meeting and requested all to leave 1. The writer is wholly mistaken in what he but the members-s thing never done before.

but afterwards, by a few individuals (a small sulks-Phillips threatening pains and penalties. minority) who withdrew from the Monthly So, during the interval, I spoke on slavery. Meeting, leaving it in possesson of the meeting- Thus the three million slaves had to be heard house and records, and organized a new meeting in the Wesleyan house, while the leaders were gone to dinner. Thus the Revival has killed 2. Isaac Trescott, in his letter to the Month- their humanity. But the comcouters got the ly Meeting, said not a word of the "sectarian house, and we appointed meetings for every

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

BISHOP CAPERS of the Southern Methodis Church, and a resident of Charleston, has come der a misapprehension of the rule and practice out in an address to the people of the kingdom of South Carolina, in which he warns them of supported by numerous precedents, as we have the terrible consequences which would follow the secession of that State from the Union .-Charleston, he says, would in that case be shut out from the rest of the world, her commerce perish, her merchants leave her in despair; and "the very leaders, if they should prove too proud to be found to knocking at thedoor sistant principles of those who stand ready to of the Union for admission, would join the many thousands of our poverty stricken people in their flight from their ruined homes to order and reform' of which our correspondent patriotism does not demand such a sacrifice, and South Carolina, we guess, is in no particular danger of making it just at present.

Kossuth has communicated to the U. S. Government an entreaty for its interference with the Turkish Government in favor of his release. He also expresses his desire to come 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of rethe unpleasant circumstances in the Quarterly to the United States. The Secretary of State has expressed his intention to transmit immediate instructions to our Minister at Constantinople, Mr. Marsh, to open negotiations with the in the same sense that genuine Quakerism al- Turkish Government, looking to the release of sary to make the effort successful, and give ways produces 'unpleasant circumstances' a- the prisoner, and compliance with the terms of permanence and efficiency to the Society .-

> World's FAIR .- See a description of the building in which the Fair is to be held, on the Fourth Page.

> JENNY LIND is expected in Pittsburgh about the last of March.

Effect of the Boston Rescue in Washington.

No sooner did the news reach Washington that the majesty and dignity of the Slave Power had been outraged in Boston by the rescue of the fugitive Shadrach, than the special defenders of the Union flew to the rescue. The Cabinet was called together in breathless haste to see what could be done to appease the ruling Divinity of the nation in such awfully trying circumstances. Forthwith out came the President with the following Proclamation, which we put on record for the instruction of posterity:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday afternoon, ? February 18th, 1850.

Whereas, information has been received, that sundry lawless persons, principally per-sons of color, combined and confederated together for the purpose of opposing, by force, the execution of the laws of the United States, did, at Boston, Massachusetts, on Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. the 15th of this month, make a violent assault on the Marshal or Deputy Marshals of I arrived here on Saturday the 15th. Found the United States, for the District of Massathat notice had been given by Jacob Millisack | chusetts, in the Court House, and did outrage the said officers, and did, by force, rescue from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner, lawfully holden by the said Marshal or Deputy Marshals of the United States, and other scandalous outrages did commit, in violation

Therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my proclamation, calling on all well disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage, to be aiding and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this and other such combinations, and assisting the Cash on hand than any other Company in the Marshal and his Deputies in re-capturing the State on so small an amount of risk. The as-

above mentioned prisoners. And I do especially direct that prosecutions be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aiders or abettors in or to this flagitious offence. And I do further command that the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws of the United States cause the foregoing offenders, and all such as have aided, abetted, or assisted them, or shall be found to have horbored or concealed such fugitive, contrary to law, to be immediately arrested, and proceeded with according

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, this 18th day of February, 1851. MILLARD FILLMORE. DANIEL WEBSTER, Sect'y of State.

Henry Clay, indignant at this assault upon the sacred Compromises, introduced in the Senate a resolution calling upon the President for information as to what had transpired in Boston, and that body, after a somewhat excited discussion, passed it unanimously. The answer of the President we have

not seen, but we are in no doubt as to its character. In the course of the debate upon the resolution, Mr. Clay said he had been shocked, astonished and astounded at the reports from Boston. He asked-Who committed this flagrant outrage?-

Was it our own race? No! But a band who are not of our people. It was by Africans and descendants of Africans. The question presented by the occurrence was wheth er our laws, framed by our own government, are to be carried into force, or, whether a government of white men is to be yielded to a government of blacks?

In this Henry Clay revealed the hatred toward the people of color which rankles in his bosom, and which is the vital, animating spirit of Colonization.

John Davis, of Massachusetts, undertook to be bold in defence of the honor of Mastouched him, and lo! the man became an nsignificant mouse!

Mr. Hale coincided with Mr. Clay in his adignation. He was serry, however, when the newspapers said that a judge, in one of the Southern States, had refused to issue his warrant to execute the law for the recovering of fugitives from justice, that no resolution had been offered, asking the President f he had heard it. There was no indignation when bands of armed men paraded through Southern States to invade Cube-Nor was there any resolution, when a mob held this city two days, under the nose of the President. Mobs might take place any where-he had heard of one in Kentucky, where a printing office was broken up and sent out of the State. He hoped the government was not about taking a short step between the sublime and the ridiculous .-He hoped the army and navy were not to be sent to Boston to put down a negro mob. It was too ridiculous to believe. Better leavo the suppression of such occurrences to the State authorities. No law, when it had not the moral support of the people, whether in Massachusetts or in Lousiana, could be enforced, and it was useless to attempt it with he army and navy. George the Third tried that, and his troops shot down citizens of the State, but he did not succeed.

Agricultural Meeting.

The Farmers, Mechanics, and all others who feel an interest in the improvement in Agriculture and the Mechanic arts in our County are requested to meet in New Lisbon on Saturday, the 15th of March next, at suscitating and re-organizing the Columbiana

County Agricultural Society.

The subscribers pledge themselves to make the meeting as interesting as possible -to devote all the time and attention neces-They hope and confidently expect to be met in the same spirit by all who feel an interest in the improvement of our County.

The County is among the oldest and most wealthy in the State-her natural resources. her soil, her climate and her facilities for sending her surplus products to market are surpassed by few counties. Her facilities for improving her soil and its adaptation to a great variety of products are surpassed by none. Why then should she be in the back ground in agricultural improvements and mechanical skill? So far from there being any good reason for her occupying so humiliating a position, it only requires that her citizens should give a reasonable share of attention to place her in the front rank. Come up then, farmers, mechanics, and friends of improvement, and give it a long pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether, and then there can be no doubt of good results.

Charles Mason, DeLorma Brooks, H. Trunick, John Neill, John Demming, C. D. Grisett, February, 1851.

John McClymonds. R. Hanna, Charles D. Hostetter, Benj. Bown, Samuel Myers, Edmund B. Hastings. Wm. Kirk.

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., Q Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio, T. E. Bonner, Adrien, Michigan.

Western Farmers' Insurance Company. OF NEW LISBON, OHIO.

This Company was organized, and commencd issuing l'olicies the first of May, 1850. And, although it has been in operation but about eight months, we are able to report as

Whole number of Policies issued. " am't of property insured, \$1,616,100 amount of Premium Notes, of Cash Premiums, 5,891 of losses.

Balance of Cash Premiums above losses, 5.131 From the above it will be seen that we alady number more members than most of the Mutual Insurance Companies that have been in operation for the last ten years, and have more tonishing success with which this Company has met is good evidence that it is one of the best institutions in the country; and it is believed that it stands unrivalled for liberality and fair

DIRECTORS:

NOAH FREDERICK, ARTHUR BURRICK, ALEXANDER PATTERSON, EDWARD POWERS. JOSEPH ORR.

N. FREDERICK, Prest. J. M. GILMAN, Vice Prest. J. McCLYMONDS, Treasurer. LEVI MARTIN, Sec. WM. J. BRIGHT, General Agent.

FOR SALE

A FIRST RATE BUGGY with Iron Axels, and two superior Fanning Mills, all entirely new. Enquire of JAMES BARNABY. Salem, Feb. 22, 1851.

New Steam Flouring Mill in Salem. THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately erected a New Steam Grist and Flouring

Mill, in the Bast end of Salem, directly oppo site E. Greiner's Hotel, and is now in full operaion. He has employed an experienced Miller, and, although not a miller himself, he will al ways be found somewhere there to see that cusmers are accommodated, in either Flouring Grinding Grist or Chopping, as they may de sire, and hoping by strict attention and good work to receive a liberal share of their patre-GEO. W. ALLISON.

The Young Abolitionist! OR Conversations on Slavery-By J. Eliga-

octh Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., per opy.

Also, at D. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store

4 West 4th St., Cincinnati. August 10, 1859.

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to bit friends, and the public generally, that he is pre-pared to execute all work in the above profes sion, that may be intrusted to him.

New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1860.

Miscellancous.

Anecdote of a Scusible Dog.

The Lyons diligence was just going to start from Geneva. I climbed on the roof and chose my place next the postillion; there was still a vacant seat, and the porter, after closing the door of the coupe, called "Mon-sieur Dermann!" A tall young man, with a German style of countenance, advanced, holding in his arms a black grayhound, which he vainly tried to place on the roof.

"Monsieur," said he addressing me, "will you have the kindness to take my dog?" Bending over I took the animal, and placed him on the straw at my feet. I observed that he wore a handsome siver collar, on which the following words were tastefully engraved, " Bevis-I belong to Sir Arthur Burnley, given

to him by Miss Clary."
His owner was, therefore, an Englishman yet my fellow-traveller, who had taken his place by my side, was evidently either a Swiss or a German, and his name was Dermann. Trifling as was the mystery, it excited my curiosity, and, after two or three hours pleasant conversation had established a sort of intimacy between us, I ventured to ask my companion for an explanation.

"It does not surprise me," he answered, "that this collar should puzzle you; and I shall have great pleasure in telling you the story of its wearer. Bevis belongs to me, but it is many years since he owned another master, whose name is on the collar. You will see why he still wears it. Here, Bevis! Speak to this gentleman."

The dog raised his head, opened his bright eves, and laying back his long cars, uttered a sound which might well pass for a saluta-

M. Dermann placed his head upon his knees, and began to unfasten the collar. Instantly Bevis drew back his head with a violent jerk, and darted toward the luggage on the hinder part of the roof. There, growling fiercely, he lay down, while his muscles stiffened, and his eyes glowed with fury.

"You see, Monsieur, how determined by is to guard his collar; I should not like to be the man who would try to rob him of it .-Here, Bevis!" said he, in a soft caressin tone, "I won't touch it again, poor fellow !-Come and make friends?"

The graybound hesitated, still growling. At length he returned slowly toward his master, and began to lick his hands; his muscles gradually relaxed, and he trembled like a

"There, boy, there," said M. Dermann, caressing him, "We wou't do it again, lie down now and be quiet."

The dog nestled between his master's feet and went to sleep. My fellow- traveler turning toward me began:

I am a native of Suabia, but I live in a village of the Sherland, at the foot of the Grimsel. My father keeps an inn for the reception of travelers going to St. Gothard.

About two years since, there arrived at our house one evening a young Englishman, with a pale, sad countenance; he traveled on foot, and was followed by a large grayhound, this Bevis, whom you see. He declined taking any refreshment, and asked to be shown to his sleeping room. We gave him one over the common hall, where we were seated around the fire. Presently we heard him pacing rapidly up and down frem time to time uttering broken words, addressed no doubt to his dog, for the animal meaned occasionally as if replying to and sympathe dog a violent blow, for the beast gave a loud howl of agony, and seemed is if he ran to take refuge under the bed. Then his master groaned aloud. Soon after he lay down and all was quiet for the night. Early next morning he came down, looking still more pale than on the previous evening, and having paid for his lodging, he took his knapsack and resumed his journey, followed by the grayhound, who had eaten nothing since their arrival, and whose master scemed to take no further notice of him than to frown when the creature ventured to caress him.

"About noon I happened to be standing at the door looking toward the direction which the Englishman had taken, when I perceived a dark object moving slowly along. Present- and to confess, that in a moment of desperly I heard howls of distress, proceeding from a wounded dog that was dragging himself toward me. I ran to him and recognized the robbers who attacked him. He appointed Englishman's grayhound. His head was the stranger his executor, and settled a large torn, evidently by a bullet, and one of his pension on Bevis, to revert to the family of paws broken. I raised him in my arms and carried him into the house. When I crossed the threshold he made evident efforts to escape; so I placed him on the ground. Then in spite of the torture he was suffering, which caused him to stagger every moment, he dragged himself up stairs and began to scratch at the door of the room where his master had slept, moaning at the same time so piteously, that I could scarce help weeping myself. I opened the door, and with great | the death of Sir Arthur." effort he got into the room, looked about, and not finding whom he sought he fell down

motionless.

"I called my father, and perceiving that the dog was not dead, we gave him all possible assistance, taking indeed as much care of him as though he had been a child, so cordially, and then called Bevis, who seeing much did we feel for him. In two menths me on such good terms with his master he was cured, and showed us much affection: placed his large paws on my breast, and utwe found it, however, impossible to take off tered a low, friendly bark. Shortly afterhis collar, even for the purpose of binding up his wounds. As soon as he was able to but not from my memory, as this little narrawalk he would often go toward the mountain and be absent for hours. The second time this occurred we followed him. He proceeded as far as part of the wood where a narrow defile borders a precipiee; there he cording to Virginia parlance, swapped horcontinued a long time, smelling and scratching about. We conjectured that the Englishman might have been attacked by robbers on bargain, should pay to the other two bushels this spot, and his dog wounded in defending him. However, no event of the kind had have it, they met about half way between occurred in this country, and, after the strictest search no corpse was discovered. Recollecting, therefore, the manner in which the traveler had treated the dog, I came to the other. "And whither art thou going?" the conclusion that he had tried to kill the faithful creature. But wherefore? This was the wheat to thy house."

a mystery I could not solve. "Bevis remained with us, testifying the utmost gratitude for our kindness. His intel- going to pay it. ligence and good humor attracted the strangers who frequented our inn, while the inscription on his collar, and the tale we had

"One morning in autumn I had been out ing out, and he said to the first man he met—take a walk, accompanied by Bevis.—"What! is it all done?" to take a walk, accompanied by Bevis .-When I returned I found seated by the fire, in the common hall, a newly arrived travel- thinking it will be a long time before it will er, who looked around as I entered. As be done."—Day-Spring.

soon as he perceived Bevis, he started and called him. The dog immediately darted towards him with frantic demonstrations of joy. He ran round him, smelling his clothes, and uttering the sort of salutation with which he honored you just now, and finally, placing his fore paws on the traveler's knees began to lick his face.

"Where is your master, Eevis? Where is Sir Arthur?" said the stranger, in Eng-

"The noble dog howled piteously, and lay down at the traveler's feet. The latter beg ged us to explain his presence. I did so; and as he listened, I saw a tear fall on the beautiful head of the greyhound, whom he bent over to caress.

"Monsieur," said he, addressing me, "from what you tell me, I venture to hope that Sir Arthur still lives. We have been friends from childhood. About three years since he married a rich heiress, and this dog was presented to him by her. Bevis was highly cherished for his fidelity, a quality which unhappily was not possessed by his mistress. She left her fond and loving busband and eloped with another man. Sir Arthur sued for a divorce and obtained it, then, having arranged his affairs in England, he set out for the Continent, followed only by his dog. His friends knew not whither he went; but it now appears that he was here last Spring. Doubtless, the presence of Bevis, evermore recalling the memory of her who had so cruelly wronged him, must have tern his heart, and at length impelled him to destroy the faithful creature. But the shot not having been mortal, the dog, I imagine, when he recovered his consciousness, was led by instinct to seek the house where his master had last slept. Now, Monsieur, he is yours, and I heartily thank you for the kindness

you have shown him." "About ten o'clock the stranger retired to his room, after having caressed Bevis, who escorted him to his door and then returned to his accustomed place before the fire .-My parents and the servants had retired to rest, and I prepared to follow their example, my bed being placed at one end of the com-mon hall. While I was undressing I heard a storm rising in the mountains. Just then here came a knocking at the door, and Beis began to growl. I asked who was there? voice replied- Two travelors who want a night's lodging.' I opened a small chink of the door to look out, and perceived two raged men, each leaning on a large club. 1 lid not like their looks, and knowing that everal robberies had been committed in the neighborhood, I refused them admission, elling them that in the next village they would readily find shelter. They approach ed the door, as though they meant to force their way in; but Bevis made his voice neard in so formidable a manner, that they added it prudent to retire. I bolted the oor and went to bed. Bevis according to his custom, lay down near the threshold,

but we neither of us felt inclined to sleep. "A quarter of an hour passed, when suddealy above the wailing of the wind, came the loud shrill cry of a human being in distress. Bevis rushed against the door with a minutes afterward I was on the road, armed with a carbine, and holding a dark lantern; my father and the stranger also accompanied me. As for Bevis, he had darted out of the

house and disappeared. "We approached the defile which I men-We harried on, but the lay dead, strangled by his powerful jaws .-Farther on we discovered another man, whose bloody wounds the noble dog was licking. The stranger approached him and gave a convulsive cry; it was Sir Arthur, the master of Bevis!" Here M. Dermann paused; the recollection seemed to overcome him; and he stopped to caress the sleeping grayhound, in order to hide his emotion.-After a while he finished his recital in a few

"Sir Arthur was mortally wounded, but he lived long enough to recognize his dog, ation, he had tried to kill the faithful creature, who now avenged his death by slaying the the inn-keeper, wishing thus to satisfy his repentant love toward his dog, and his grati-

ade to those who had succored him. "The grief of Bevis was excessive; he watched by his master's couch, covering his dead body with caresses, and for a long time lay stretched on his grave, refusing to take nourishment: and it was not until after the lapse of many months that the affection of his new master seemed to console him for

As my fellow traveler finished his recital, the diligence stopped to change horses at the little town of Mantua. Here M. Dermann's journey ended, and having taken down his luggage he asked me to assist the descent of his dog. I shook hands with him ward they both disappeared from my sight, tive has proved to my readers.

Thur Honesty.-Some years ago, two aged men, near Marshalton, traded, or acof wheat. The day came, and as luck would their respective homes.

"Where art thou going?' said one. "To thy house with the wheat," answered "Truly," replied the first, "I was taking

Each pleased with his bargain, had thought the wheat justly due to his neighbor, and was

"SAID" AND "DONE."-Once upon a time, on a Sunday afternoon, a lad was so to tell of him, failed not to excite their curi- lazy in his motions that he did not get to the church-door till the congregation were com-

"No," said the man, "it's all said, but I'm

Childhood,

BY JENS BAGGESEN .- [A DANE.]

There was a time when I was very small, When my whole frame was but an ell in hight; Sweetly, as I recall it, tears do fall, And therefore I recall it with delight.

I sported in my tender mother's arms. And rode a horse-back on best father's knee: Alike were sorrows, passions, and alarms, And gold and Greek, and love, unknown to me.

Then seemed to me this world far less in size. Likewise it seemed to me less wicked far: Like points in heaven, I saw the stars arise. And longed for wings that I might catch a star. I saw the moon behind the islands fade.

And thought, "O were I on that island there,
I could find out of what the moon is made, Find out how large it is, how round, how fair!'

Wondering, I saw God's sun, through western skies, Sink in the ocean's golden lap at night,

And yet upon the morrow early rise, And paint the eastern heaven with crimson light; And thought of God, the gracious Heavenly Father,

Who made me, and that lovely sun on high, And all those pearls of heav'n thick-strung Dropped, clustering, from his hand o'er all the

With childish reverence, my young lips did

The prayer my pious mother taught to me: "O gentle God! O, let me strive alway Still to be wise, and good, and follow thee!"

So prayed I for my father and my mother, And for my sister, and for all the town; The King I knew not, and the beggar-brother, Who, bent with age, went, sighing, up and down.

They perished, the blithe days of boyhood perished, And all the gladness, all the peace I knew! Now have I but their memory, fondly cher-

ished; God! may I never, never lose that too!

Great Hall for the World's Fair, In London, 1851.

The building is 1848 feet long, by 408 feet broad, 66 feet high. The long line is cross- pear?" ed by a transept 108 feet high, which enpoint so near the centre as to divide the scarcely are saved, how will the ungodly and ses a row of elm trees now standing at a ngth into 948 feet on the one side, and 900 wicked appear?" t on the other. In addition to the timber joists, flooring, &c., the glass, and supports of iron, comprise the entire structure. What he meant!" The columns are similar in form throughout. The same may be said of each of the sashbars, and of each pane of glass. The number of columns varying in length from 14 lect 6 inches to 20 feet, is 3,230. There are 2,244 cast iron girders for supporting galleries and roofs, besides 1,128 intermediate bearers or binders, 358 wrought-iron trusses carful howl; at the same moment the report for supporting roof, 31 miles gutters for carof a gun followed by another cry. Two rying water to the columns, 202 miles of sash-bars, and 960,000 superficial feet of glass. The building stands on about 18 acres of ground, giving, with the gatieries, an exhibiting surface of 21 acres; but provision will be made for a large increase of galleries, if necessary. The gallery is twentioned before, at the moment when a flash of Iv-four feet wide, and extends nearly a mile. The heart that yields to anger wars against the lightning illumed the scene. A hundred The length of tables, or table space for exthizing with his master. At length we heard yards in advance, we saw Bevis grasping a hibiting is about eight miles. An idea may And him by whom the weak are crush'd, their be formed of the unprecedented quantity of dog had completed his work ere we reached materials that have been employed in this The envious heart doth nurse the worm that him; for two men, whom I recognized as edifice, from the fact that the glass alone those who had sought admittance at our inn, weighs upwards of 400 tons. The glass roof consists of a series of ridges and valleys exactly 8 feet wide. Along the sloping sides, without and within, the water is conducted into gutters at the head of each colunm, whence it escapes through the columns themselves. In no instance has the water further than 12 feet to run before it is delivered into the valleys. The provision for ventilation is, according to Mr. Paxton, a very peculiar part of his plan. The whole building has been fitted with leuvre, or luffer, boards, so placed as to admit air, but exclude rain. The roof and south side of the building is covered with canvass, and in very hot weather it may be watered, and the interior kept cool. In the transept alone, there above 5,000 superficial feet of ventilators provided. By covering the south side and roof of the building with canvass, a gentle light can be thrown over the whole building, and the whole of the glass of the northern side of the building gives a direct light to the interior. As already explained, the exhibiting surface will occupy a space of about 21 acres. The total cubic contents of the building is 33.000,000 feet. The total amount of contract for use, waste, and maintenance, is £79,800, or very little more than nine-sixteenths of a penny per foot cube. The total value of the building, were it to be permanently retained, would be £150,000, or rather less than one penny and one twelfth of a

The Magnetic Telegraph.

penny per foot cube.

BY REV. JAMES GILBORNE LYONS, L. L. D.

Along the smooth and slender wires The sleepless heralds run, Fast as the clear and living rays Go streaming from the sun. No peals or flashes, heard or seen,

Their wondrous flight betray; And yet their words are strongly felt In cities far away. No summer's heat, nor winter's hail,

Can check their rapid course; They meet unmoved the fierce wind's rage-The rough wind's sweeping force: In the long night of rain and wrath, As in the blaze of day,

They rush with news of weal or wo,

To thousands far away. But faster still than tidings borne On that electric cord,

Rise the pure thoughts of him who loves The Christian's life and Lord-Of him who, taught, in smiles and tears, With fervent lips to pray, Maintains high converse here on earth With bright worlds far away.

Ay! thought nor outward wish is breathed, Nor outward answer given, The sighing of that humble heart Is known and felt in heaven: Those long frail wires may bend and break, Those viewless heralds stray, But faith's least word shall reach the throne

Of God, though far away.

A New Block for the Monument.

The Board of Managers for the Washington National Monument, have signified to E. C. Delavan, their willingness to receive from him a block of Marble with the Temperance Declaration, already signed by eight Presidents of the United States, and "to assign to it, in the great National Edifice, a becoming and appropriate position." It will be placed in the world, and more than any but one pain the structure, so as to enable all succeed- per (The London Times) gives at any price. ing Presidents to add their signatures should they desire to do so.

The declaration was signed by Presidents Madison, Jackson and Adams, on its being presented to them by Mr. Delavan; succeeding Presidents have added their signatures to it as they have come into office, with the exception of President Harrison, who died before an opportunity was offered to present

The declaration, as it now stands, is as follows. It was prepared before the total abstinence pledge was adopted.

"Being satisfied, from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony that ARDENT SPIRITS as a drink is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that ould the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirethe use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world."

John Tyler, James Madison, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, Z. Taylor, Millard Fillmore. John Quincy Adams, M. Van Buren,

A WORTHY DEACON in Connecticut, hired a journeyman farmer, from a neighboring town, for the summer, and induced himalthough he was unaccustomed to church going-to accompany the family to church, on the first Sabbath of his stay. Upon their return to the Deacon's house he asked his hired man how he liked the preaching. He said he didn't like to hear any minister preaching politics." "I am very sure you heard no politics to-

day," said the Deacon. "I am sure that I did," said the man. "Mention the passage," said the Deacon.
"I will." He said, "if the federalists scarce-

ly are saved, where will the democrats ap-"Ah," said the Deacon, "you mistake. These were the words-if the righteous

"Oh, yes," said the man, "he might have used those words, but I knew darned well

Oh! let us Love Each Other!

Oh! why so oft does anger burn within the human breast? Why are the gentle and the weak by violence

Why are our hearts so envious of good that oth-

ers win? Why are we prone to follow still the ways that

Why are our hopes so frivolous, so selfish, and so vain, As if we thought upon this earth for ever to

God above,

Guardian will reprove. gnaws within the breast;

The follower of evil things shall find no place of And he whose hopes are bent on earth, from earth will soon be riven, And find that he has forfeited a bright abode in

heaven!

Oh! let us love each other, then, for we have Let us forego the frowning brow, the insult and the wrong:

Encourage still the wav'ring, take the feeble by the hand, While wanderers through the desert to the blessed promised land;

And our God, who is a God of love, will guide ns in the way. And in time of death or peril, prove our all-sufficient stay! Hogg's Instructor.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE GRAVE. - Bristol, Conn., Jan. 29, 1851.—Our town has been thrown into the deepest sorrow, by the death of Capt. Jesse Gaylord to-day, in the east grave yard. Cap. G. was attending the funeral of Mrs. Johnson, and was assisting in the ceremony: himself and another man had just let the coffin into the grave, and had not let go the cords, when he instantly shook them from his hands, and fell back, and did not speak afterwards. Apoplhxy is supposed to have been the cause of his denth.

Care of Angels over Men.

A Gem from one of the earliest of English Poets.

And is there care in heaven? And is there love In heavenly spirits to these creatures base, That may compassion of their evils move? There is, else much more wretched were the

case Of men than beasts; but O! th' exceeding Of highest God that loves his creatures so, And all his works with mercy doth embrace,

That blessed angels he sends to and fro. To serve to wicked man, to serve his wicked How oft do they their silver bowers leave To come to succor us that succor want! How oft do they with golden pinions cleave The flitting skies like flying pursuivant,

They for us fight, they watch and duly ward, And their bright squadrons round about us And all for love and nothing for reward; O! why should heavenly God to men have such regard? SPENSER.

Against foul fiends to aid us militant !

"Oh, ma," said a juvenile to an elderly Health Tracts. dame, "there goes pa with a yoke of steers to a bob-sled. "Hush, my child," said the mother, "it is very vulgar to say so; you should say a pair of gentlemen cows attached to a Robert-

sleigh !" GLAD OF IT .- At the World's Industrial Exhibition, Commissioners have decided that no liquors, fermented or spirituous shall

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and of scrupulous respect for the Rights of other countries and nations. The systematic encouragement and protection of Labor, the prosecution of Internal Improvements. whether through the efforts of the Federal Government, of the several States, or of associated individuals, and the promotion of Temperance, Morality, Industry, Social Justice, and Plenty, it recognizes as among the primary aims of Political and Social exertion. But while The Tribune accords generally with the Whig party, it is the slave of no party whatever. It fearlessly avows its convictions, whether popular or unpopular, accepted or rejected by any party, and is interested in political action only as that seems conducive to Human Well-being. The noble and beneficent idea of securing to every family an unfailing Home, by making the Public Lands Free in limited portions to each Actual Settler, and refusing them to others, or to these, except within fixed limits, has not yet been formally accepted by either of the great parties, yet it is regarded and commended by The Tribane as first among the Political Reforms now attracting attention. Free Schools, Homestead Exemption, a legal Limitation of the Hours of Labor and the kindred measures, are regarded by The Tribune as concurrent means to wards the one great end of securing a juster distribution of the burdens and blessings of Society, and of assuring to each industrious and well-disposed citizen, Education, Independence, and Comfort. To "level upward" by a more general diffusion of Knowledge, Virtue, Industry, Thrift, is The Tribune's ideal of a wise and commendable policy.

The Tribune is published by GREELET & McElrath, though ten of their associates in the Editorial, Mechanical, and Business departments of the concern, are connected For Blackwood and 3 Reviews, 3 " " with them in the proprietorship, and others probably will be. The design is that all who contribute to increase the value and efficiency of the paper shall reap a fair share of the rofit thence arising. The regular City Edition is issued at an early hour each morning, and served as soon as may be to its subscribers throughout the City and its vicinity. Two Evening Editions are issued at 11-2 and 3 o'clock respectively, which are sold at the counters, and transmitted by Mail, but not delivered to city carriers. The Weekly is issued every Thursday at \$2 per year, or twenty copies for \$20; its circulation is 44,-000. The Semi-Weekly, each Tuesday and Friday at \$3 per year-ten copies for \$20. The Daily is offered in the City and Brooklyn at 12 1-2 cents per week, and its circulation is now nearly 19,000 copies. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by

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another time.